THREE CENTS PER COPY
$8 per Year.

The Chicago Tribune.

The Cheapest Thing in This World.

VOLUME XLVI. WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MAXWELL MURDER TRIAL.

THE ACCUSED EXPLAINS THE TRUTH WISELY.

Quarrel Over the Administration of the Chloroform to Parker in Order to Perform a Surgical Operation on His Throat, Who Suffered from a Painful Disease—The Anesthetic Caused His Death—The Account in a Strong Style the Only—The Star Witness.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18.—[Special.]—The case of R. M. Sanders, alias Maxwell, for the horrible murder of C. Arthur Parker at the Southern Hotel April 5, 1885, began in earnest in the Criminal Court this morning. The jury was given until 10 o'clock, during the interval Prosecuting Attorney Noonan, who has the opening speech for the State, by agreement with counsel, had submitted to a moderate amount of the facts which the State would prove. Now the two men are on the witness stand—Sanders, just Maxwell, supposed himself a physician and an aid to a Secretary; Lee, an attempted Parker and borrowed money from him. He has described the midnight in New York and Boston, and holds the fatal chloroform in the other. He supposed certain laws of Maxwell—that he arrived at the hotel, and his impressionability; the arrival of Parker and their friendship; the purchase of large quantities of chloroform by Maxwell; and the positive disappearance of Parker. Mr. Noonan said the State would prove that Maxwell purchased large quantities of morphine and opium nearly four in the city before taking Parker. The discovery of the body; the flight of Maxwell; his capture at Auburn, with certain evidence of the crime in his possession; and an opportunity to examine the contents of the trunk. It is possible to gain control of Lee as a witness, but as a Duke in the French army, does not appear favorable to the Prosecution. The personal points are not yet clear. The defense will admit many facts, but will endeavor to show that the killing was committed while Maxwell was under the influence of chloroform, and was therefore not responsible for his actions. The defense will also endeavor to show that Parker died from the effects of chloroform administered by Maxwell, and that the latter had no intention of killing him. The defense will also endeavor to show that Parker died from the effects of chloroform administered by Maxwell, and that the latter had no intention of killing him.

The opening statements of the trials were very brief. Maxwell's desire to prove that Parker died from the effects of chloroform administered by himself, and that he had nothing to do with it. The legal battle will be fought out on the question of insanity. The defense will endeavor to prove that Maxwell was insane at the time of the murder, and that he was suffering from a delusion that Parker had ruined his domestic happiness. The defense will also endeavor to prove that Maxwell was insane at the time of the murder, and that he was suffering from a delusion that Parker had ruined his domestic happiness.

Dr. Lewis, the first witness called, testified that he had been summoned to the room of the murder, and found Parker lying on the bed, apparently dead. He had been dead for some time. He had been murdered by chloroform. He had been murdered by chloroform. He had been murdered by chloroform.

Dr. Lewis, the first witness called, testified that he had been summoned to the room of the murder, and found Parker lying on the bed, apparently dead. He had been dead for some time. He had been murdered by chloroform. He had been murdered by chloroform. He had been murdered by chloroform.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Board of Trade Has Sent the National Legislature to Apply the Law to Anthon.

The Directors of the Board of Trade met yesterday. Wilson W. Cole presided. The following resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee on Transportation:

Whereas, The expression of the American people has been universally adverse to the railroad and telegraph monopoly known as the Associated Press, and

Whereas, All such attempts are strictly subversive of the peace and order of civil society and tend, whether so designed or not, to destroy all regular government and introduce in its stead the will and caprice of despotic and reckless operators, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board it is the imperative duty of the Congress of the United States so to protect persons in their business relations, or any to control agencies employed in carrying on business that may be liable to become instruments of oppression and injustice, as to prevent the said Associated Press, or any other monopoly, from using the wires, lines, or facilities of telegraph companies, or any other agencies of interstate commerce, to the injury of any person or business interest; and be it further

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions with the facts presented in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Associated Press be laid before the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, now sitting in Washington, and that the Secretary be instructed to request the attendance of the members of this board at the hearing before that committee on Thursday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That the following resolutions which has been presented to the Board of Trade of the United States and unanimously adopted by the Board of Trade of the United States and unanimously adopted by the Board of Trade of the United States and unanimously adopted by

PRACTICALLY ENDED.

THE BOTTOM KNOCKED OUT OF THE LUMBER-HANDLERS' STRIKE.

The Men Returning to Work in Detachments, with a Full Prospect of Piece All Around Presently—Both the Union View of the Surrender—The Situation About Unchanged with the Saltless-Manufacturers Still Labor Down—The Case of Some of the Strikers.

Although not "officially" declared off the strike in the lumber district is practically settled. Nearly all the mills were running full yesterday, with about one-third their usual forces, and are likely to resume more men until normal order is regained. Hundreds of men, strikers and not strikers, walked up and down Twenty-second street in hopes of finding work, but by noon the majority of the mills had all the men they needed. The strikers did not attempt to picket any of the mills at work, but stood around and talked earnestly of the true victory, about one-half of the men engaged returning were on hand. The men who had the most accurate knowledge were D. Lathgren's 50 men, composing one of the last mills to settle; Lumber Co., 75, employed with Hartley & Co., 75, employed with Wallach Lumber Co. agreed to the terms; Brown, Chatfield & Avery Co., 75, employed with H. Mueller, Paine, Lowe & Co., 75, employed with the King Lumber Co., 75, all the last named mills settling with the Lumber Handlers' Union. Each of these mills has resumed work.

The meeting will probably go to the Lumber Handlers' Hall and not to the hotel, as heretofore, as the latter is not large enough to accommodate the crowds. Monday they met at the hotel, and the hall was filled to overflowing. Yesterday morning the meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, but the majority were in favor of returning to work. After a full debate the meeting was adjourned until 2 o'clock, when the men were instructed to report for work. Many of the men were not present at the afternoon session, as they had returned to work.

Just how the men succeeded in securing the eight hours and the full wages they had struck for is a matter of dispute. Each side claims the victory. The Lumber Handlers' Union claims that the men have secured eight hours and the full wages they had struck for, while the Lumber Shovers' Association claims that the men have secured eight hours and the wages they were receiving before the strike.

Just how the men succeeded in securing the eight hours and the full wages they had struck for, while the Lumber Shovers' Association claims that the men have secured eight hours and the wages they were receiving before the strike.

The meeting will probably go to the hall instead of the hotel, as heretofore, as the latter is not large enough to accommodate the crowds. Monday they met at the hotel, and the hall was filled to overflowing. Yesterday morning the meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, but the majority were in favor of returning to work. After a full debate the meeting was adjourned until 2 o'clock, when the men were instructed to report for work. Many of the men were not present at the afternoon session, as they had returned to work.

Just how the men succeeded in securing the eight hours and the full wages they had struck for is a matter of dispute. Each side claims the victory. The Lumber Handlers' Union claims that the men have secured eight hours and the full wages they had struck for, while the Lumber Shovers' Association claims that the men have secured eight hours and the wages they were receiving before the strike.

Signing of the Agreements.

Carlton C. C. Wicks, attorney for the Twelfth District Union Court, signed a log board of the strikers and officers for the settlement. Each of these mills has contracted until May 15.

The signing of the new agreements by the mills will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, when the men and officers of the Lumber Handlers' Union will meet at the Carpenters' Council. The men of both unions will be present, and the agreements will be signed by the officers of the Lumber Handlers' Union and the Lumber Shovers' Association. The agreements will be signed by the officers of the Lumber Handlers' Union and the Lumber Shovers' Association.

The Law Regarding Explosives.

The state's attorney arranged and completed yesterday a new ordinance regulating the manufacture and storage of explosives within the city limits. The ordinance has been approved by the mayor, the fire marshal, a committee of the city council, and the state's attorney, and will be introduced in the council at the meeting on the 24th inst. It is believed that the ordinance will be passed without opposition.

Signing of Union Agreements.

The agreements between the Lumber Handlers' Union and the Lumber Shovers' Association were signed yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Lumber Handlers' Union at the Carpenters' Council. The agreements were signed by the officers of the Lumber Handlers' Union and the Lumber Shovers' Association. The agreements were signed by the officers of the Lumber Handlers' Union and the Lumber Shovers' Association.

An Injunction on Union Orders.

Judge [illegible] in the circuit court of Chicago and the circuit court of Cook county, Illinois, has issued an injunction restraining the Lumber Handlers' Union from interfering with the business of the Lumber Shovers' Association. The injunction was issued on the application of the Lumber Shovers' Association, and was signed by the judge of the circuit court of Cook county, Illinois.

The Case of Some of the Strikers.

The case of some of the strikers was heard in the circuit court of Cook county, Illinois, yesterday. The case was heard by the judge of the circuit court of Cook county, Illinois. The case was heard by the judge of the circuit court of Cook county, Illinois.

IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

CHICAGO GIRLS IN THE WESTERN GOLF AND TENNIS FINALS.

From Playing and Worse Umpiring—Detroit Philadelphia in an Eleven-Inning Game—Record Successes by St. Louis—Some City Stopped in South—Southern Association Games—Racing at Cleveland—Cubs Lose to Pirates—Sox Win the Locomotive Cup for Second Time—Pugilistic Affairs.

The Pittsburg men were to be had against one of the best ground operators. The team is composed "One-Armed" Dale [illegible] Richmond pitched for the White Sox and Kelly did well behind the bat with the exception of a slip which let in the tying run. Cicotte gave Kahoe a rap. Cicotte also got into trouble in the third inning, which gave the Pittsburg team a run. Cicotte also got into trouble in the third inning, which gave the Pittsburg team a run.

Chicago scored two runs in the first inning, then retired to their bench, and [illegible] and Dale in a pinch hit. Kelly went to first on balls and Dale struck out. Kelly then stole second, and Dale struck out. Kelly then stole second, and Dale struck out

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

DISCUSSING THE MINOR AMENDMENTS TO THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

Quite Slowness in the House Amid the Appropriation in Consequence—Speech of the National Executive Committee—Another Week Talked of—Other Washington Gossip.

Special Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—Speaker Carlisle's denial of the Knox Post-Office Committee brought to the Republican Administration press [illegible] with the recommendation for non-concurrence in the Senate $400,000 appropriation amendment. No doubt the ex-Secretary of the Interior, and showing that with an increased mail an even additional trips would be granted. The mails carried by the Oriental and Occidental Lines at a cost of $1,000 would have to be carried by the Pacific Mail at a cost of $250,000. He denied the correctness of the statement that the desire of American commerce was due to the fact that the United States refused to pay subsidies to its ocean steamship companies, and asserted that the entire [illegible] was attributable to the unwise tariff policy which forbids American citizens from purchasing ships abroad.

Mr. Dawes followed with a good speech from a strictly republican standpoint, showing that the appropriation was antagonized by the Democratic party to do with the foreign service exactly what he did with the one-cent per ounce postage. He spoke of the necessity of extending the commercial relations with the States and Central and South America, and advocated that the increase in the facilities for mail transportation would have a tendency to attract our trade with those States. Of the $30,000,000 worth of merchandise imported into Chili the United States furnished only $ [illegible] worth, because the United States had no mail facilities with Chili and the moment a proposition came in which would permit the [illegible] of products that country to the United States the ban of "subsidy" [illegible].

Hiscock, on the Democratic side, devoted himself to a defense of the Knox's position against ridicule.

Chandler, the Republican Representative from the Sixth Virginia District, made a [illegible] speech in which he declared that the Democratic party had no right to speak for them, [illegible] that the support of the Democratic party in the Senate was [illegible] of the fact that the Democratic party [illegible] to speak for them, [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] Democratic party

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION (MORNING PAPER).

[illegible]

SUNDAY EDITION.

[illegible]

WEEKLY EDITION.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1886.

THE Ohio Legislature will adjourn today.

CHICAGO is the real congress any trade is extremely dull.

THE grand jury will investigate the boy-barbecue case today.

THE total exports from New York for the last week were valued at $9,000,000.

THE Brooklyn anger-workers' strike has ended in the defeat of the workingmen.

THE Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Gen. Sawtelle as Register of the Treasury.

"DUDLEY" O'LEARY, the Chicago ballot-box thief, was liberated from the penitentiary at Joliet yesterday.

WILLIAM SPRINGER has been renominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Eighteenth Illinois District.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR is reported to be steadily improving. He expects to go out for a drive today or Thursday if the weather is fine.

THE Ohio State Sinking Fund Commission has allotted a one-year loan of $300,000 with Albert Sutro of Cincinnati at 2½ per cent [illegible].

THE Spies prize have determined to pursue to the bitter the desperadoes guilty of getting shared Sunday. The instructions are to be stand.

ACCORDING to the latest reports, President Cleveland will quit Miss Folsom to Baltimore. No one can yet say definitely whom or when the wedding will occur.

THE failure of a firm of operators and the opening of a well flowing 500 barrels an hour caused a panic on the Pittsburg Oil Exchange yesterday. Prices dropped several cents.

THE Governor of New York has denied the application for the commutation of the sentence of death in the case of the murderess Ohs of Buffalo and Willett of Binghamton.

THE remaining troops ordered to Cleveland by the Governor of Ohio as a means of precaution against violence in connection with the street strikes were ordered away yesterday.

THE lumber district was guarded by a large force of police yesterday. There seems to be no immediate prospect of a settlement of the differences between the employers and the strikers.

LORENZO DAVIS, a well-known marble-composition agent of Buffalo, formerly of Chicago, was yesterday sentenced to five years in State prison for irregularities in connection with his insurance transactions. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of New York.

THE Senate Pensions Committee has decided to report unfavorably the Mexican Pension bill as passed by the House, and to substitute the Senate bill of the last Congress. This bill only pensions those who actually served fourteen days or more, or their widows, and gives pensions to none below the age of 62 unless actually disabled.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS of Baltimore has received an official communication from Cardinal Luigi Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, informing him of his elevation to the Cardinalate by Pope Leo XIII. It had been the intention of the Pope to have conferred the dignity in March last, but the ceremony was postponed and the official notification was withheld until May 4.

IN a statement which he has drawn up for the information of his attorneys, Harrell, the man charged with the killing of Parker at St. Louis, says he administered chloroform to the victim preliminary to the performance of a surgical operation. The anesthetic was too powerful and caused Parker's death. The account says he was thrown into a frenzy and knows little of what he did afterwards.

MR. GLADSTONE in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon moved that the House devote four nights out of the five given to parliamentary business every week to the debate on the Home-rule bill. The Premier's proposal produced a sensation, as it had come to be generally believed that the Government had about given up hope of carrying their measure and would bring on the crisis as early as possible. After a long and warm discussion the motion was carried.

THE money market was dull and steady. Sterling exchange was strongest a trifle. Investment securities were in fair demand. The New York stock market was dull and lower.—The Chicago produce markets were generally firmer, except wheat, which was depressed early by a selling rush supposed to be in behalf of the bankrupt Leiters. There was an appreciable gain claimed for corn and meats, and oats and [illegible] of wheat were entered cheaper. An assigned wholesale produce firm and cash clothier exchanged, cards [illegible] were lower; wheat ½ and [illegible], corn and oats nearly ¼ and higher, [illegible] barely steady, [illegible] firm.

APROS a reckoner of Philadelphia the textile manufacturers, [illegible] is counter, and representing a capital of $250,000,000, have formed a protective association for the establishment of uniform wages, the prevention of strikes, and the settlement of differences between employers and operatives. Should a strike occur in any one factory the mills of all will be summarily closed until the strike is settled satisfactorily to the employers in whose mill it occurs.

IN a letter to THE TRIBUNE one of the Cook County Judges suggests that municipal elections and divorce litigation could be cut off if the sad were sent to the detained gaily. Undoubtedly this would be an improvement in some respects on the present system of litigation of public expense. The law of this State says now that any person can sue another and harass him with court proceedings whether he has a just cause of complaint or not, and all the incidental costs must be charged up to the public except $5. This is not right as regards either the community or the individual. The instead of taxing all the costs arbitrarily to the losing party, as the just programme, would it not be better to make the one who asks for a jury pay the expense of the jury or divide it between them? Or, if both want a jury trial? The State provides two of charge a Judge who can try matters of fact as well as of law, and why should not the party who insists on a different tribunal and more expensive course of proceeding be compelled to pay the additional costs whether he succeeds or not? How time is use the party in the right would be willing to incur the extra to the court, while the other would insist on a jury in the hope that it would decide wrong or discouraged [illegible] loses in nearly all cases the suits would be heard in the term. In the exceptional cases where the jury costs would be put on the successful party it would only be a fit penalty for attempting to misuse the machinery of the courts. Then two men might have a dispute as to the amount of a debt, one claiming it to be $75 and the other admitting it to be $50, and while the former might lose more of winning before the court he would sue for a jury solely to make the cost burden on the other unfairly oppressive. He could enforce the collection of his debt and so much more perhaps to costs for a jury. If in sure a case the defendant were willing to dispense with a jury why should not he have the benefit of that fact and the extra expense be saddled on the party who created it needlessly and for an unfair purpose?

JUDGE ROGERS' CHARGE.

Judge Rogers' charge to the grand jury is a clear, able, and timely statement of the Criminal law in its application both to the Anarchist fraternity of disorder and murder and to that class of laborers who have interfered with the business and property rights of their employers and the rights of other laborers who are willing to earn wages by work. There are three points in his charge which exquisitely cover the cases of the Anarchists now under arrest and of all others who are engaged directly or indirectly in the lawless murders. Under its broad and attractive interpretation of the law not one of them can always intimated.

1. The first point laid down by Judge Rogers unquestionably maintains the right of speech claimed under the Constitution by those miscreants and interpreted to mean that there was to be restriction upon what a man utters without violating the Constitution. The Socialist scum that have come here from Europe since exactly the same attitude for their acts that the Southern Secessionists did—namely: that it is unconstitutional to defend the Constitution or to resist any effort to destroy it. They boldly assert that they have the right to carry free speech to the extent even of destroying the Constitution. Judge Rogers lays out a chart of this church, dangerous, and Nihilistic theory with its declaration that when a man gets by any publicly advises murder, arson, the destruction of property, and the injury of people it is simply with license which neither the National nor the State Constitution of this country recognize or permit.

2. Judge Rogers' interpretation of the law is brief but clearly to the point—namely: that "while a man may speak freely and write and publish upon all subjects he is responsible for the abuse of the liberty of speech." This application of this interpretation encourages the belief that the Anarchist leaders will meet with fitting punishment, for the evidence against them brings them clearly and completely within the explanation of the law. He says:

> A man must be held responsible for his acts. A man cannot be held to make compensation for the speech. If I get up and here and advise the assassination of the Governor of this State a man who ought to be hanged, that he ought to be murdered, for some supposed offense, I advise the assassination of a citizen, and if my advice is followed, and a person acting under the influence I have given the accounts that offense against the law, by acting in pursuance of my advice, I am guilty of murder—in the eye of the law. And the liberty of speech is not to be taken away from you because you want to look at this great freedom of speech. When you come to deal with the liberty of some of the evil-disposed and some of the dangerous that have been getting across, you must have to exhibit generous for action, and if we are free to look and say to the men who actually commit it but to them behind him who actually instruct.

3. The third point made by Judge Rogers is that the police not only have the right and that it is their duty to break up those unlawful assemblages and arrest those who are inciting men to disorder and crime, but that it is their duty also to prevent the carrying of red and black flags in processions or their display at meetings. They are battlements, and the police have a right to suppress them to prevent crime. "What," says the Judge, "is a red flag to a procession or a black flag but a menace, a threat? It is understood to be emblematic of blood and that no quarter will be given." Possession of this kind the court holds the police not only have the right to stop, but if they do not stop them they are derelict in their duty and liable to severe penalties. But this ruling has made a few weeks ago that possession of 5,000 foreigners carrying lethal red and black flags flaunt Sunday, incensed to the form of the law-abiding people of this city and inscribed with anthems hailing to crime, would never have taken place. Nor would the incendiary harangues made to the same crowd when it reached Lake Front Park have been permitted if the Socialist City Committee had done its duty. The fairer, however, is secure. The police now have their duty, the Mayor knows his. There will be no more red flags insulting the flag of the country and menacing the lives and property of essential citizens.

Judge Rogers closes his charge with a reference to the labor troubles which every workingman should read and ponder before he goes any further in defying the law. They

ALDERMANIC OPPOSITION TO POLICE PROTECTION.

Some of the Aldermen, including Lyle and Culleton, are opposing the addition of over fifty men to the police force to take the places of the officers ordered and injured by the Socialistic bushwhackers. Ald. Culleton "doubts the legality" of appropriating the money from the contingent fund, notwithstanding that the City Attorney holds that such an appropriation would be legal and proper. Ald. Lyle, who leads the anarchist section on the City Treasury, also has "doubts." These city fathers have short memories. It is only one year since, at the request of the Mayor, the Council passed an ordinance directing him to summon into the station-house and bring the perpetrators to justice, "and for such purpose to employ such experts and clerks as were deemed necessary." As it was declared desirable that the work should be done before the evidence of the crime to lost, it was resolved "that the expenses thereof be paid out of the current service and the contingent funds."

It will scarcely be pretended that there was such an emergency in the case of the station-house as in the case of the present inadequate police force, whose ranks have been depleted by the Anarchist dynamiters. The amount necessary for the remodeling of the station-house—which the Mayor claimed not to have existed at all—was $10,000. The amount needed for the extra police is about $37,000. Mr. Winston said the aggregate for the running down of the station-house out of the usual service and contingent funds was proper, and Ald. Culleton and all the Democratic Aldermen, including the Silverite members of the present Council, agreed with the Corporation Counsel. Weiss, Agnitsch, Henry S. Guerdon, Doman, Ehrich, Massey, and Goetz. The appropriation to defend Socialists at public expense was made by a vote of 12 Democrats against 11 Republicans.

The instinct of loyalty to the native district demonstrate that if the entire police force was up to the full numerical strength it would be inefficient to cope with the disturbing elements of the city. Citizens are drawn from their ordinary duties to guard them, to prevent intimidation, and to protect property from destruction by men who refuse to go to work or to let others work. In the meantime the representatives of the Socialistic element in the Council refuse, on alleged economical grounds, to assent to the addition of even fifty men to take the places of the disabled officers, and Ald. Lyle, the representative of an industrious, law-abiding district, is the accomplices of the obstructive, Socialist-controlled, and bomb-protected gang.

Fifty men will be insufficient. The addition should be 100. That there is an emergency demanding their employment is acknowledged; that sufficient money can be obtained from the contingent fund—which exists in most such contingencies—is admitted. The only reasons that Lyle, Culleton, and their supporters give for their opposition to immediate action are unworthy of consideration. If it is impossible to get the Council to agree to the increase of 100, then the ordinance providing for the addition of fifty men should be passed without delay. Four or five of the Anarchist sympathizers and of the anti-contract sweater element will not deter honest Aldermen from voting in favor of the necessary increase.

PATRIOTIC TEACHING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In any effort made in the public schools of Chicago to teach a love of American free institutions and below the minds of children with genuine patriotic feeling? There may be an occasional display of a patriotic sentiment and in the upper rooms a little teaching in regard to the framework of the Government, but of the late far short of the enthusiastic efforts made in every other civilized country to foster and promote the spirit of patriotism. In British schools, for instance, it is not thought sufficient to inspire children with an ambition to secure a living without working or to round out their school training with a few lessons in regard to the official structure of the Government, but in every grade, from the infant class to the highest in college, a persistent, ought effort is made to inculcate the spirit of British loyalty. The minds of the young are impressed and their feelings stirred by fervent eulogies of Wellington and Nelson as well as the British heroes of later days. "England expects every man to do his duty" is a motto constantly attributed to the eye and ear. Prayers are put up daily for the Queen and royal family and for the preservation of the institutions [illegible] of British liberty. Patriotic sentiments do not gain without an effort to teach their significance, and every opportunity is seized by the lover of British patriotism, English home sentiment the work of the schools by continuing his instruction, and lovers of all men the Englishman is the last to give up his allegiance—the instinct to his nationality. The same cultivation of loyalty to Great Britain is found in the Canadian schools, the Australasian, the New Zealand, the West Indian, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Newfoundland schools, and wherever the British flag flies.

It is a singular fact that in this country the Grand Army of the Republic is about the only organized force that attempts to teach and inspire patriotic feeling, and this is only an incidental function even with that society. For instance, the work of the G. A. R. are the only organized exhibits that have raised a protest against the treasonable doctrines Jeff Davis has been spreading in the South. It is perhaps safe to say that there is not a public school in the North where the bloody-minded [illegible] [illegible] has been discussed and its barbarous and unprincipled dogmas exposed and stigmatized. Yet in its efforts to save the souls of a new [illegible] in the South Jeff Davis is only continuing a work in which the Southern women have labored ever since the termination of the slaveholders' rebellion, and the results of which are now seen in a new generation of such Democrats and State-sovereignty fanatic who greet and cheer Hall on President whenever he goes. Unloyal doctrines have been part of the culture which the Southern women have furnished their children. With Secessionism systematically taught in nearly one-half the country and country and the chief political power held by aliens in the large cities of the North, it is about time to inquire why no provision is made for instructing patriotic American sentiments and doctrines. The lack of general, systematic teaching of this character is shameful—outrageous. It ought to be the first function of the public schools to teach loyalty, love of country, and devotion to American principles and institutions. A public school which neglects such teaching is false to the principle on which it rests and is preparing the way for its own destruction. The free schools must be strongholds of Americanism and patriotism for the propagation of no narrower, fervent patriotism. It is not sufficient for the schools to entertain the pupils with the dry bones of ancient history or tedious lessons in regard to the structure of the Government, but they should teach a living American patriotism suited to the demands of the times. Also practices—Americans, Socialists, and Communists—should be told up to abhorrence and every effort made to instill a love for sound American principles. From schools that fail to perform this duty will in time feel the present dripping from beneath them and their existence at an end.

THE ingratitude of the Bohemian Socialists is shown in strong colors when their condition "at home" is contrasted with the opportunities open to them in this country, which they seek to subvert. Consul-General Phelps, in a report to the State Department a short time ago, gave the following as the wages paid at Prague and other points in Bohemia:

	Per day.	Per week.
Workers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smiths	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metal-workers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weavers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal-miners	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carpenters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Painters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bakers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoemakers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tailors	[illegible]	[illegible]

THERE have in the average working day. In here were men get 40 and women 15 cents a day without board or lodging. In the mines children get 12 cents, women 24, and men from 32 to 40. Stone-cutters get $1.40 a month, clerks $10, and bookkeepers $20. So that in this country Bohemians work forever and get from twice to three times the wages they could possibly earn at home, and can buy their land much cheaper, and yet they abuse the hospitality offered them and assault the laws and institutions which furnish them such generous opportunities to improve their condition!

It is rather surprising at first glance to find that in the report from which the above figures are taken Consul-General Phelps praises the character of the Bohemian laborers and says: "The feeling between the employer and the employed is that of mutual independence and respect." He also says: "They are attached to their families, steady in their working habits, and saving when saving is possible. The only explanation of the current here presented is in the fact that the Socialist authorities exist themselves to get rid of the riotous, disorderly elements of their population by shipping them to the United States while they retain the industrious, frugal, law-abiding workmen. Then, too, the evil disposed are kept down in Bohemia by force of law and not enabled by vote-seeking demagogs as in the United States. The difference between the Bohemians as a class is their very land and in this is explained by the fact that we receive a disproportionate share of the worst elements and have given a freedom of action unknown in their own country. The law-abiding Czech, God-fearing class of Bohemian Americans have Socialists for Bohemia's good and come to this free country to work out flags and plot for America's ill.

THERE have in the average working day. In here were men get 40 and women 15 cents a day without board or lodging. In the mines children get 12 cents, women 24, and men from 32 to 40. Stone-cutters get $1.40 a month, clerks $10, and bookkeepers $20. So that in this country Bohemians work forever and get from twice to three times the wages they could possibly earn at home, and can buy their land much cheaper, and yet they abuse the hospitality offered them and assault the laws and institutions which furnish them such generous opportunities to improve their condition!

Every paper in this city printed in a foreign language, whether German, Scandinavian, Bohemian, Polish, or French, should translate Judge Rogers' charge to the grand jury and print it in a conspicuous place, so that its readers who may not take the papers printed in English will have an opportunity of reading it and understanding the interpretation of the laws of the State and the United States as they apply to Anarchists and to violent demonstrations on the part of workingmen who are not Anarchists, and so that hereafter they cannot shield themselves behind ignorance of the laws. Judge Rogers sets forth the law and its interpretation. He states the statutes and their penalties. His charge is not only an explanation of the law for the grand jury but a warning to workingmen who feel that they must not trespass on the rights of their employers and to Anarchists that they can no longer abuse the rights of free speech by inciting to murder and arson. Judge Rogers himself is a very conservative man and a member of the Democratic party, which is largely composed of foreigners. His political associations have not been with the Republican-Citizen party, mainly composed of natives. Did the charge come from one of the Republican Judges it might have been said that it was more or less colored by prejudice. Judge Rogers cannot be accused of this sort of magnifying or exaggerating the provisions and penalties of the law. For this reason, and because he has read our foreign and non-Americanized citizens a useful lesson in their duties under American law, the papers which they read should make a special point of furnishing them with a copy.

A DISPATCH from New York says that Charles E. Sands, formerly Gould's counsel for two years, was arrested yesterday for the conspiracies of Jacob Sands, belonging to William Campbell & Co., of West Forty-third street, from being unable to furnish bail was put into the Tombs. One of the local papers here publishes what purports to be a picture of Sands, (2) the rat-conscious kid. It was high time that he was in jail. It was looking like that fearful prairie had a right to be at large.

AN extensive industry has arisen in France to supply an artificial substitute for natural cream in view of the growing insufficiency of the latter to meet the demands of art and industry. The majority of the products formerly employed were obtained by boiling white-wood with chlorine of lime under strong pressure. At the exposition Rotchschild, however, almost all the products had been prepared with the juice of young and more plastic of trees and bark stems. The trees are for this purpose harvested and treated for two years

TURKEY'S PLIGHT.

Translation—"Do you think your ammunition would expect to do hunting pie on Sunday?" (Allusion to the Sultan's ammunition of war.)

Some papers have an unfortunate way of hitting about things that don't come an inch near their mark. Here, for instance, is the first paragraph in the [illegible] editorial in the [illegible]:

Guess, Tight, Mrs. Justice.—"Do get up, there, and hold this child a minute." [illegible] "For such, we have just finished that [illegible] and eight should constitute a child's dress—that is the size of a three year [illegible]."—Chicago Tribune.

The wages of storekeepers is a portion of Europe have been recently advanced to 30 cents a day. As there is one of these pale ones here, however, we don't see that it will have any effect on the price of [illegible] in this country.

After a change of Government from [illegible] reversal a few months the conservative tendencies of the two sets of [illegible] are: "Why, what have we been I should like to know that we have not enjoyed? Has not the Imperial Senate and [illegible] been allowed to meet? Have not the Imperial Chamber and [illegible] been allowed to meet? Have not the Imperial Chamber and [illegible] been allowed to meet? Have not the Imperial Chamber and [illegible] been allowed to meet?"—Punch.

Now who gave the alms? Pollux (to Amphitryon): I have a touch of spite. Phoenician—Yes, sir. Pollux—I shall keep within bounds for a week. Phoenician—Yes, sir. Pollux—I shall then accost [illegible]. Phoenician—Yes, sir. Pollux—I shall then be guilty of [illegible]. Phoenician—Yes, sir. Pollux—I shall have a [illegible]. Phoenician—Yes, sir. Pollux—I shall have a [illegible]. Phoenician—Yes, sir. Pollux—I shall have a

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

GLADSTONE MAKES A VICTORY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Motion that the Home Secretary Possesses of the Time Given to Parliament on Fridays to the Debate on the Home-Rule Bill Carried After an Exciting Debate—Lobouchere's Witty Speech—Parnellite Fiasco in Dropping the Report.

London, May 19, 6 a. m.—[By Atlantic Cable.]—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Labouchere, a Radical member of the Liberal party, moved that the Home Secretary possess the time given to Parliament on Fridays to the debate on the Home-Rule bill. The motion was carried by a majority of 14, the vote standing 264 to 250. Mr. Labouchere's motion, in effect, was a vote of censure on the Government, and on account of the importance attached to the result the House was crowded in every part. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Stafford Northcote, and all the leading members of both parties were present. Mr. Labouchere's motion was carried by the votes of the Liberals, Parnellites, Liberal-Unionists, and Conservatives. The Government was defeated by a majority of 14. The announcement of the result was received with cheers by the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone, after the voting of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, had shown the weakness of abandoning Lord Hartington to his fate, rose and announced that the Government would accept the vote of the House of Commons as a decision that the Home-Rule bill should be withdrawn. He would, therefore, move the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone's announcement was received with cheers by the Liberals and Parnellites, and with groans by the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists. Mr. Gladstone's speech was full of bitterness and sarcasm. He said that the Government would not resign, but would appeal to the country. He would dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule.

Lord Salisbury, when the name of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain had been mentioned in connection with the formation of a Ministry, had declared that he would not accept office. Lord Hartington had declared that he would not accept office. Mr. Chamberlain had declared that he would not accept office. Mr. Chamberlain had declared that he would not accept office. Mr. Chamberlain had declared that he would not accept office.

Mr. Labouchere said it was clear that the real object of the opposition was to get rid of Mr. Gladstone. The Liberals who were responsible for the vote were simply carrying the policy of Mr. Gladstone to prevent a policy of coercion. Mr. Labouchere's speech was full of bitterness and sarcasm. He said that the Government would not resign, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons last night, moved that the Irish Secretary possess eight out of the five given to parliamentary business on Fridays to the debate on the Home-Rule bill. The Premier's proposal provided that a committee, or a half hour to be given to the Government bill after the Irish Secretary's speech. Mr. Gladstone's motion, in effect, was a vote of censure on the Government, and on account of the importance attached to the result the House was crowded in every part. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Stafford Northcote, and all the leading members of both parties were present. Mr. Labouchere's motion was carried by the votes of the Liberals, Parnellites, Liberal-Unionists, and Conservatives. The Government was defeated by a majority of 14. The announcement of the result was received with cheers by the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone, after the voting of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain had shown the weakness of abandoning Lord Hartington to his fate, rose and announced that the Government would accept the vote of the House of Commons as a decision that the Home-Rule bill should be withdrawn. He would, therefore, move the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone's announcement was received with cheers by the Liberals and Parnellites, and with groans by the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists. Mr. Gladstone's speech was full of bitterness and sarcasm. He said that the Government would not resign, but would appeal to the country. He would dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule.

Mr. Labouchere suggested that the bill be dropped after the second reading Mr. Chamberlain feared forward and closely resembled the effect of the measure's passage upon the Parnellite members. Mr. Dillon and other Parnellites protested against the withdrawal of the bill. Mr. Labouchere's motion was carried by a majority of 14. The announcement of the result was received with cheers by the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone, after the voting of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain had shown the weakness of abandoning Lord Hartington to his fate, rose and announced that the Government would accept the vote of the House of Commons as a decision that the Home-Rule bill should be withdrawn. He would, therefore, move the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone's announcement was received with cheers by the Liberals and Parnellites, and with groans by the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists. Mr. Gladstone's speech was full of bitterness and sarcasm. He said that the Government would not resign, but would appeal to the country. He would dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons last night, moved that the Irish Secretary possess eight out of the five given to parliamentary business on Fridays to the debate on the Home-Rule bill. The Premier's proposal provided that a committee, or a half hour to be given to the Government bill after the Irish Secretary's speech. Mr. Gladstone's motion, in effect, was a vote of censure on the Government, and on account of the importance attached to the result the House was crowded in every part. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Stafford Northcote, and all the leading members of both parties were present. Mr. Labouchere's motion was carried by the votes of the Liberals, Parnellites, Liberal-Unionists, and Conservatives. The Government was defeated by a majority of 14. The announcement of the result was received with cheers by the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone, after the voting of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain had shown the weakness of abandoning Lord Hartington to his fate, rose and announced that the Government would accept the vote of the House of Commons as a decision that the Home-Rule bill should be withdrawn. He would, therefore, move the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone's announcement was received with cheers by the Liberals and Parnellites, and with groans by the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists. Mr. Gladstone's speech was full of bitterness and sarcasm. He said that the Government would not resign, but would appeal to the country. He would dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule.

Mr. Labouchere suggested that the bill be dropped after the second reading Mr. Chamberlain feared forward and closely resembled the effect of the measure's passage upon the Parnellite members. Mr. Dillon and other Parnellites protested against the withdrawal of the bill. Mr. Labouchere's motion was carried by a majority of 14. The announcement of the result was received with cheers by the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone, after the voting of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain had shown the weakness of abandoning Lord Hartington to his fate, rose and announced that the Government would accept the vote of the House of Commons as a decision that the Home-Rule bill should be withdrawn. He would, therefore, move the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone's announcement was received with cheers by the Liberals and Parnellites, and with groans by the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists. Mr. Gladstone's speech was full of bitterness and sarcasm. He said that the Government would not resign, but would appeal to the country. He would dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule. He would not ask for a vote of confidence, but would appeal to the country on the question of Home Rule.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MODERN MUSICAL CRITICAL SPIRIT AT CINCINNATI.

Second Symphonic Soirée, Assisted by a Chorus of 200 Voices, Gives a Good Performance of Haydn's Oratorio "Creation"—The Orchestra of 110 Pieces Renders Beethoven's Seventh Symphony in a Masterly Manner—Our Reporter's Opera Company at the Chicago Opera-House.

Cincinnati, O., May 18.—[Special.]—The second of the Cincinnati musical festivals opened last night with astonishing attendance and enthusiasm. The program was made up of two parts of Haydn's "Creation," followed by Beethoven's seventh symphony. The former was interesting in the performance more for the historical than for the musical. The chorus of nearly 200, the festival orchestra of 110, and the six artists from Lilli Lehmann, Mr. William Candidus, and Mr. E. C. Towne, to begin with the last, it should be said that the orchestra played beautifully throughout. It consists of sixteen first violins, twelve each of violins, violas and basses, making sixty-eight strings, twenty-four wood wind and brass, eight horns, and drums, trombones, etc., to the number of thirty-two, making a total of 110. The performance of the entire orchestra in the Cincinnati opera, to which have been added enough of the Cincinnati and New York Philharmonic to complete the number, was a most beautiful effect in many places, but that of all the five parts of the Beethoven symphony was the most remarkable. The precision of the starting of the instruments, especially after the pauses, the delicacy of light touches, the fullness of the climaxes, the perfect unanimity of the entire orchestra in following the baton of Theodore Thomas, and the splendid strength of the Cincinnati and New York Philharmonic in sustaining the massive climaxes, were all features of the performance which were a delight to the musical ear. The audience was enthusiastic to the "finishing" point in the applause and encores that were given after each number, and after the symphony the applause was so long continued that Mr. Thomas was obliged to come before the curtain and bow his acknowledgments. Mr. Thomas's reception was a most flattering one. He was received with cheers by the audience, and the applause was kept up until he had taken his position at the desk. The orchestra, which was augmented to 200 pieces, was then given a round of applause, and the chorus, which was augmented to 200 voices, was then given a round of applause. The chorus, which was augmented to 200 voices, was then given a round of applause. The chorus, which was augmented to 200 voices, was then given a round of applause. The chorus, which was augmented to 200 voices, was then given a round of applause.

The Cincinnati Opera-House Company.

Of the 300 members of the Cincinnati opera company now in this city the United Press reporter found the last two here from the same cause that has kept all the others away—the failure of the manager of the company, Col. Will Rapp, to pay their salaries. Col. Rapp is said to be in Chicago, and has promised to meet the company here on Saturday, but as he has not yet arrived, and as he has failed to keep his promises to the company, the members are not hopeful that he will keep his promise to meet them on Saturday. The company is composed of the following artists: Mme. Emma Juch, Mme. Rose Hersee, Mme. Marie Louise Dotti, Mme. Clara Poole, Mme. Marie Stone

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

LATEST GENERAL TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

THE CYCLORAMA.

THE CUBAN DEVELOPMENT FUND.

WHERE JEFFRIES HID THEMSELVES.

A WIFE MURDERER TO HANG.

FURNITURE

ROCKERS,
CHAIRS,
SOFAS, and
LOUNGES,

Of every variety and description, FOR

Parlors,
Reception Rooms,
Libraries,
Halls,
Dining-Rooms,
Bed-Rooms,
Nurseries,
Kitchens and
Servants' Rooms.

Williams' Folding Beds, Elegant Washington Beds, Wabashania, Reclining Chair Beds.

ALL POPULAR WOODS.

Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 Wabash-av.,
Between Adams and Jackson.

City of Paris.

SALE
OF
Shopping Bags.

GLORIOUS NEWS TO THE LADIES!

JUST OPENED—From a Bankrupt Manufacturer,

4,000 Leather Shopping Bags.

Alligator Bags,
Calfskin Bags,

FOR ONE-THIRD THE REGULAR PRICE.

ALL NEW STYLES—Russia Leather, Tan and Black.

35c.

Worth $1.00.

This price will positively leave the GREATEST SIGHT we ever had.

GOETZ & CO.,
100-104 State-st.,
Cor. Washington.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

State and Adams-sts.

Furniture, Mantels, Draperies,

ALL LINES COMPLETE.

BAKER'S
BREAKFAST
COCOA.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Costing Less than One Cent a Cup.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

DISSOLUTION.

SKIN, SCALP, BLOOD

Cleansed, Purified, and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies

Catarrhal Dangers.

ACHING MUSCLES

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

Grand Sacred and Miscellaneous Concert

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

DENMAN THOMPSON

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

AMERICAN OPERA COMPANY

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF

STANTON & SPENCER'S New Ding Dong and Dan Dash Specialty

BALABREGA!

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

CHICAGO BALL PARK.

WASHINGTON VS. CHICAGO

SOOLEY'S THEATRE.

A. G. LITTLE.

WORLD!

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF

STANTON & SPENCER'S New Ding Dong and Dan Dash Specialty

BALABREGA!

CRITERION THEATRE.

THE MOST FAMOUS ACTRESS OF THE CONTINENT

SHILOH!

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.

HARRY WHITMORE.

SHERLY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Lillian Spencer in Another Star Lyric Operetta

STANDARD THEATRE.

MYRTLE FERN.

RUPUS

COOK'S

GRAND EXCURSION

IMMENSE BARGAIN!

The above rich and solid Chamber Suit, elegantly finished and trimmed, bevelled glass, in solid Ash or American Mahogany,

ONLY

$25.

A guaranteed saving of $10.

All Other Suits in Like Ratio.

Stock the Largest. Prices the Lowest.

SPIEGEL & CO.,

249 & 251 State-st.

ARTISTIC Wall Paper AT RETAIL.

S. A. Maxwell & Co.,

334 & 336 Wabash-av.

A BOOK OF THE HOUR.

Socialism and Christianity.

BY A. D. MAYO, D.D.

BAKER & TAYLOR, Publishers,

Nos. 9 Bond-st., New York.

NICKEL PLATING.

LOST AND FOUND.

PERSONAL.

BOARD AND CARRIAGES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PERSONAL.

FOR SALE.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOARD AND CARRIAGES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PERSONAL.

FOR SALE.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BILLIARDS AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HORSES.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

WANTED TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

MONEY WANTED.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

INSTRUCTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

A. H. Merrill, Boston, is at the Leland.

Gov. I. P. Gray, Indianapolis, is at the Palmer.

Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., and wife are guests of A. A. Lowry, No. 616 Lake avenue.

The Chapin returned to the city day before yesterday from Denver and Santa Barbara, where he went for the winter. He is much improved in health.

IN GENERAL.

The case against J. A. Sheldon, who is alleged to have embezzled about $500 from the Union Base Company, of which he was an agent, was dismissed by Justice Bonfield yesterday for the want of prosecution.

The interments yesterday, as observed by Sexton Bunting, were as follows: Under 5 yrs., 27; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 6; 30 to 40, 7; 40 to 50, 7; 50 to 60, 7; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 1; 90 to 100, 0; 100 and over, 0; Accidents, 2; 2 to 5, 5; 5 to 10, 0; 10 to 20, 0; 20 to 30, 0; 30 to 40, 0; 40 to 50, 0; 50 to 60, 0; 60 to 70, 0; 70 to 80, 0; 80 to 90, 0

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

THE PROBABILITY OF CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION THIS SESSION.

Question of the Republican Hold for the Stock Lines as Subsidists, and Democratic Aid Available—They Intend to Flood the Government—The Senatorial Situation Will a Scheme to Make the Kids—Many Pressed Congress.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 18.—[New York World.]—There is no present prospect of Congress investigating the books or accounts of the Pacific railroads. The House Pacific Railroads Committee has other important matters before it, and the appointment of a committee to investigate the accounts of a corporation which should be framed and controlled by the Secretary of the Interior. This committee has been in the habit of the minister, where there is only the barest probability of its being required.

The House Committee on Rules has had charge of a resolution of inquiry for several years. It has practically carried that there is no investigation. It has been held by the sponsors of that committee that it would be a reflection upon the Committee on Pacific Railroads to report a resolution establishing a special committee. As the House Committee on Pacific Railroads has been subservient on the matters of the Pacific Railroad bills, any inquiry will hardly be appreciated by the public.

In order to obtain the least resistance of Congress upon the subject of the Pacific railroads, it is necessary to have a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The investigation should extend to the methods of the Union Pacific directors in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the relations of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The Union Pacific directors have been charged with the most reckless and extravagant methods in the construction of the road. They have been charged with the most reckless and extravagant methods in the construction of the road. They have been charged with the most reckless and extravagant methods in the construction of the road. They have been charged with the most reckless and extravagant methods in the construction of the road.

It was important that the public should fully understand this. The Pacific railroads do not belong to any Republican or to the Government. The Government might or might not control upon this theory and in all other cases. To control them now would be to give those people a new opportunity of getting their position upon the public. Besides the Government has the public, through anti-monopoly sentiment, would indirectly control with the Government. The controlling is an example of the properties of those railroads, during recently this body upon the property of the Pacific railroads upon legislation that may be made. The facts of the matter will have to be the Pacific railroads, and are never publicly yet available.

Assistant Secretary of the Union Pacific. The Pacific Railroad Company is one of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, capitalized at $25,000,000, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, capitalized at $25,000,000. The Central Pacific Railroad Company is $25,000,000, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company is $25,000,000. The Central Pacific Railroad Company is $25,000,000, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company is $25,000,000.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company is $25,000,000, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company is $25,000,000. The Union

AMERICAN EXCHANGE
NATIONAL BANK,
285 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
Capital, $1,000,000.

BANK
OF
British North America.

Paid Up Capital, - £1,000,000 Stg.
Surplus, - - - £225,000 Stg.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Mercantile Credits

Francis B. Peabody & Co.
Mortgages.
Building Loans.
Investments.
No. 115 Dearborn-st.

BONDS.

MONEY TO LOAN

BUILDING LOANS MADE.

MONEY TO LOAN

A. B. CHISOLM & CO.

BUSINESS.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co.

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.

GUION LINE

STATE LINE

EUROPE! EUROPE!!

WESTERN.

EASTERN.